SUNDAY SERMON

A Scholarly Discourse By Rev. Howard Melish.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In Holy Trinity Church, Sunday morning, the rector, the Rev. Howard Melish, preached from the text, "From that time Jesus began to preach and to say, 'Repent.'" —St. Matthew iv:17. He said:

I heard one of the ablest men in America, a man who has held office, the popular mind carefully and observed it most keenly, say not long ago, that if he were young again the one message he would endeavor to bring home to his countrymen is «spirit, soul, manhood make conditions, not conditions men.»

Three forces are producing the opposite view. The first is materialism. Materialism as a philosophy is discredited. Twenty-five years ago it received tremendous impetuous through the formulation of a doctrine of evolution by natural selection. Today it is not taught in a single university chair. But materialism, as a popular concept ion of the world, is more generally heeded than ever before. In it God is identified with His universe. His name is Force. His law is to be found not in the Bible, but in the latest text book on physics. Man is an animal which thinks. He is a creature of his environment. When he dies he is dead and there is no hereafter.

The second is the teaching of some socialists. There is socialism and there is Christian socialism. The former makes less endeavors to make a place in society for Christianity's emphasis on the individual. Socialism is concerned with the economic basis of the organization of society. As interpreted by some of its extremists it is telling men that they can't be just or right or pure or honest or humane under the competitive system. It calls them low in ideal standards so long as men must compete in the present day. The Sermon on the Mount is impracticable; let a man obey its precepts and he is sure to be thrown by the current of life so that he is helpless. A new order is needed to make men in a different order of society. Such teachings, each feeling, if it is true, is more subtle and big than a clearly articulated system, has weakened the sense of individual responsibility. I can't be pure living under present conditions, argues one; can't speak the truth in a modern public or a modern newspaper, declares another; I am not responsible for impurity, dishonesty, lying.

The third force, laying stress on conditions instead of will, and so weakening individual responsibility, is Christian Science.

At first thought this may seem an utterly incongruous statement. Does not Christian Science lay all the emphasis on the individual and on attitude of mind, his thought? Not at all. What it emphasizes is conditions of thought. By methods which rival the methods of Hypatia and the Neo-Platonists, they endeavor to work your mind into a state where nothing external to your mind has any more reality. Sin does not exist. The suffering of little children in the Home of St. Giles the Cripple is a mere thought. The cruelty of the slum is a mere thought. The tragedy of much of our tenement homes life, with its starvation, unemployment, its poor pay, its long hours, its luxuriousness of much of the "Fifth Avenue" life are mere thoughts. Jesus on His cross was only acting a part. Such conditions as North free, poverty, make you bare of this money and the love of the world is turned into a sweet of your brow. Find work, any work, but work and pray. Put your one lives now in endless joy."

Christianity thus professed, don't fight it—this is the age of religious tolerance—but pass it by as good for women and children.

I appeal to the conscience of every man and woman here to-day. We are followers of Jesus Christ. Not only His first word to the world is repent. He gave many more, but they all depend upon that for their real meaning. Until we truly repent Christ's fidelity for us is a sealed book. Have we repented? We have looked over our personal lives. Here was a fault. Here was a sin. There was a mistake. We feel ashamed of this. Heartfelt sorrow for our personal lives we shall be diffident. God forgive! And we feel forgiven. There it ends.

Ends in an age where there is more wealth than in any age of the world before; when that wealth is attained by some men, not by hard labor of hands or brains, but overnight; in an age when because of this wealth there is more luxury in a city like New York than in all the world fifty years ago, where men and women live for money and sell their souls for money! What shall we have to repent of in this age?

It is a message to those who have money. Search your conscience to see how you came by your wealth. Can you say with Zaccheus, "Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor." Or, "Behold, Lord, the five talents which Thou didst intrust to me I have doubled." Or, "Lord, I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold?" You know in the latest text book of physics. Man is an animal which thinks. He is a creature of his environment. When he dies he is dead and there is no hereafter.

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God's School.

In our Father's school are many lessons. Individ ual life is school. Whatever the word God writes on the page of your pupil—patience, courage, forgiveness, resignation—copy it over and over until He gives you another word. Never murmur. Do your best to solve your problems. If they are hard, try hard. If you are in the dark, say: "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." When you feel like complaining, listen. Be still before God. David said: "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because Thou didst It." That is better than moaning and lamenting, but the leap from David to Jesus, and say: "The cup which My Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it?" "Father, glorify Thy name." So shall we be strengthened through suffering.—Matthie D. Babcock, D. D.

We Touch the Gold.

Some time ago one of our magazines, there was an article entitled, "We Touch the Gold." It was the description of a deep-sea diver who had become up from exploring a wreck lying in the deeps. In the writer of the magazine had alluded to the circumstances that often thus in religious life we touch the gold" without seeing, possessing it. How true this is! How true it is! We frequent the sanctuary, hear and handle the Word of Life, get a vision of the Cross, put the sacramental bread to our lips—we "touch the gold," and yet still leave it unrealized from year to year. For want of a little more reverence faith, we miss "the unsearchable riches" of personal fellowship with Christ.

Character is a Growth.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil character to the eyes of men. Silently and impercept ibly as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak, and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—Canon West ott.

A Legal Switch.

The disgust of a layman with legal phraseology was shown in the will of Elzonzo Youngs, filed here. Mr. Youngs was a distinguished lawyer, gentleman, best known for thirty years as a deacon in one of the largest Congregational churches in Washington. He wrote his will himself, evidently starting out to copy from some book form, but which set the example in the first line.

"Being by the Grace of God in sound mind and body, and mindful of the uncertainty of human life," etc.

Then suddenly on the written page the testator's will came to life and the following:

"Rats! This is top formal. All that is about It is this: At my death I want my ever faithful and devoted wife, Amelia Lovejoy Youngs, to have and control everything I possess."—New York Times.

Father of Many Lives Alone.

After being married three times and bringing up twenty children, William N. Crosby, aged 82, is living alone on his homestead farm at Brooks, Me.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 15.

Subject: Jesus' Power Over Disease and Death. Luke viii., 1-17—Golden Text, John xi., 25—Memory Verses, 14, 15—Topic: A Great Faith and Helper.

I. The centurion asks aid of Christ (vs. 1-5). 1. "Ended—sayings." The sayings recorded in the preceding chapter and in the sermon just preached, on "the multitudes." Christ said His spoke publicly. In secret He said nothing (John 18:20). "Into Capernaum." Where most of His mighty deeds were performed. Yet His miracles failed to produce repentance (Matt. 11:23). 2. "Centurion's servant." A centurion was a Roman officer, ranking with our captain, who had charge of 100men. This centurion, though a Gentile, was favorable to the Jews, religiously inclined, generous and kind. The servant was probably a slave.

3. "Heard of Jesus." Of His arrival at Capernaum. He must have known of His miracles before this. "Sent—elders." The leading men—the magistrates of Capernaum. "Beseeching Him." Earnestly entreating Him. These elders of the Jews must have been strongly attached to the centurion. "Would come." They evidently thought it would be proper for Him to go to the house, even though the centurion was a Gentile. 4. "Came to Jesus." Distress drives to Jesus, and Jesus comes to those in distress. "Instantly." That is, earnestly and without a moment's delay. "He was worthy." This is what the elders said of the centurion.

5. "Loveth our nation." He was probably a proselyte of the gate—that is, one of those who embraced Judaism on the whole, but without becoming a proselyte of the circumcision. "Synagogue." They evidently thought it would be proper for Him to go to the house, even though the centurion was a Gentile. 6. "Went with them." Jesus." Distress drives to Jesus, and Jesus comes to those in distress. "Instantly." That is, earnestly and without a moment's delay. "He was worthy." This is what the elders said of the centurion.

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9. "Marvelled at him." The only other time when Jesus is said to have been astonished is in Mark 6:6, when He marvelled because of unbelief. Christ was not ignorant of the centurion's faith. He knew all about him before a word had been spoken; but He expressed His admiration with a view to make it more conspicuous. "So great faith." Faith is that element which enables us to grasp God. It is the medium through which we receive the blessings of the divine life. "In Israel." After the return from the captivity this term was given to all Jews. See "Servant whole." The healing took place at a distance from Christ. He could heal by a word as well as by touch.

10. "The widow's son raised from the dead (vs. 11-17). 11. "The day after." "Soon afterwards."—R. V. Nain, a village of Galilee, overlooking the height of His popularity. 12. "The gate." Cities were usually towns and villages were surrounded by walls as a protection. "Carried out." With the exception of kings, all burials were outside the city. "Much people." Here was a large company of mourners. Nain is approached by a narrow, rocky path; there was only room entrance to the city; the two processions met at the narrow slope of the hillside. 13. "Had compassion." He did not wait for her to ask for help, for probably she did not know Him. Her needs and sorrows were her silent prayer. "Weep not." That this youth was "the only son of his mother," and that she was a widow would convey to Jewish notions a deeper sorrow than it even does to ours, for they regarded childlessness as a special calamity, and the loss of offspring as a direct punishment. "Weep not." The large company came to weep with her, 14. "Touched." Here again, as in the case of the leper, our Lord sacrificed the most conventional consideration with its rules about uncleanness, to a higher law. "Bier." A wooden frame often open, so that the dead could be seen; but in the case of the poorer classes there would be no coffin, but merely a board supported by two poles on which the dead would be laid. "I say." Life and death are controlled by the will of this "I." "Arise." At last death has met its Master!

15. "Began to speak." Which proved that he was fully restored.

16. "Came a fear." A sense of solemnity and reverential awe. "Glorified God." The miracle was witnessed by a large company of people, and they all recognized the hand of God on the One who could perform such mighty deeds. "Great prophet." The Jews were at this time expecting Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the great prophets to appear.

17. "This rumor." It appears that the report of this miracle spread throughout all Palestine; it reached the ears of John the Baptist who was imprisoned at Castle Machærus.

The Sow and Her Little Ones.

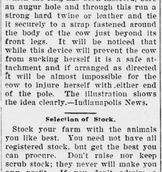
The sow with pigs should be fed but little corn during the first few weeks after farrowing, and should have not for a month or so before. It is much better to give her slop made of roots, a little oat meal and milk with a small quantity of salt added. The proverb is a true one that "a sow never gives her more strength and desire for exercise and when tne pigs are large enough to try to eat furnishes additional nourishment and gives them a good thrifty start; especially so if they have access to plenty of water. Prior to their birth, the sow should have the seclusion of quarters where she will be away from all exciting influences. There, given plenty of straw, she will need no further assistance in preparing her bed. Hence, as far as possible, she should be left alone and after the pigs come she should not be molested for twenty-four hours. After that feed her lightly for the first week, for the most part on green food and slops. By using succulent food including some oil meal, it is seldom that any medicine is required. In summer the quantity of succulent food, of course, is unlimited, but this may be substituted very well in winter with roots. Indeed, it is a fact that sows fed liberally on these will fall to farrow successfully and afford all the nourishment that the young pigs need. The object, bear in mind, is to keep them in good growing condition, but not too fat. If a continuous growth can be maintained with a perfect nutritive balance in the food, as shown as the land of "New Wales" with New Guinea and "Van Nuys Land," now called the island of Hawaii, as one supposed cruiser discovered new land. The Hawaiian Islands had not been heard of.

Selection of Stock.

Stock your farm with the animals you like best. You need not have all pure-breeds, but you can have what you can procure. Don't raise nor keep scrub stock; they never will make you much profit. If you don't admire a horse, it probably will not pay you to keep two or two brood mares. If you don't admire a fine milch cow, it will not pay you to keep a dairy herd, other than to supply your own use. If you don't admire sheep, if you don't find them attractive, then don't grow them. Unless you like pigs you will not do good for you. If you are not and cannot be interested in the line of farming mentioned animals, then select something you are interested in, something that you will like, for you cannot have a love for his line of work to make it most profitable. Men in every line of business succeed by embarking from all kinds of live stock, some from one kind, others from another, and often the man who keeps nine or ten milch cows thinks his neighbor who keeps but one is more in debt to none to cows, very foolish. But it all depends upon the man and surroundings, conditions and love to care for us most, to make your selection and profession a profitable one.—E. L. Morris, in the Epitomist.

The Self-Sucking Cow.

It is not necessary to chase a cow for this bad habit. Simply go about breaking off the habit in a sensible manner which is readily done with a little care and with the help of the device next described. Take a strong smooth stick about three and one-half feet long and in one end of it fasten a ring. Then take a strong round piece of neck of the cow and fasten a short



strap through the ring on the end of the pole, the end opposite to that in which the ring has been inserted, bore an augur hole and through this run a strong piece of wire or cord and bind it securely to a strap fastened around the body of the cow just behind the front legs. It will be noticed that this device will prevent the cow from sucking herself it is a safe attachment and if arranged as directed it will be almost impossible for the cow to injure herself with either end of the pole. The illustration shows the idea clearly.—Orange Judd News.

Covering Manure.

Farmyard manure should be kept as near the surface of the soil as possible. The rain-water as it percolates through the soil has a tendency to carry the plant food downward and out of reach of the plants. Consequently an attempt should be made to delay the descent of this plant food instead of assisting it by plowing the manure in deeply. Then, again, nitrification is most active near the surface of the soil and therefore manure in close contact with the surface most favorable conditions for having its plant food made available and consequently greatly benefited. When a heavy application of manure has been made it is not necessary to plow it in deeply. It is not uncommon thing to see lumps of manure brought to the surface by subsequent plowing and harrowing. It has never been properly incorporated with the soil. It is quite probable, too, that this deeply buried manure has lost considerable nitrogen by volatilization. Economical manuring consists in obtaining quick returns over as large an area of soil from as small an amount as possible. Shallow covering of manure also increases the humus of the surface soil so that the soil will not face does not bake or crack in dry weather; it also absorbs and retains water much more effectively and in works up into a fine tilth more easily.

Alfalfa Plants Very Tender.

Young alfalfa plants are among the weakest growers in the whole list. They grow slowly, are weak feeders for a few months after they are out of weeds and by unfavorable conditions of soil, weather or treatment. Mature plants are the strongest growers of all. They grow down deeply in the soil, is a vigorous feeder, and lives and yields well for years under favorable conditions. For this reason it will pay well to observe every precaution to have a stand of the seed which experienced growers have ascertained to be of value. Generally speaking, the best stand is demanded by alfalfa are seed or soil inoculation, abundant moisture, good fertile soil, perfect seed at time of seeding, good drainage, few weeds or the very best seed and soil obtain. While alfalfa seems to require much moisture the plant has a way of helping itself to the required water in seasons not regarded as being well watered. The plants reach down with roots sometimes twenty feet long after the moisture which usually exists for a few years in the soil, thus enabling itself to its surroundings constitutes it the most adaptable plant known in this country to-day.—C. M. Gunther.

Value of Poultry.

With poultry the ordinary farmer can make more than half of his wife's material about his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens. With intelligent management, poultry ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of the comparatively few during the moulting period. For the amount of capital invested, poultry will yield quicker and larger returns than any of the other departments of agriculture. The manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in other vegetable and flower beds. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in the orchard, will destroy much of the injurious insect life. While cereals and fruits can only be successful' grown in certain sections of the country, poultry raising is an employment which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage in and leave him free to attend to other departments. To start poultry raising on the farm requires practically no capital and under ordinary circumstances with proper management, it can be made a valuable adjunct of the farm.—E. R. Beach.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

The Resurrected Life.—Gal. 2. 20.

The fact that we belong to One who has conquered death makes us sharers of his life. His victory came because he was the Lord of life. He came to share his life with us.

often in his thought? "I am the life." "He that liveth and believeth in me shall never die." "I am come that they may have life."

If we have given ourselves to Jesus Christ, to accept his lordship and his love, to be controlled by his teaching and his purposes, we belong to him. More than that; he identifies himself with us. We are branches of the Vine; we are members of a body of which he is the head; we are one with him and with the Father.

Then we have come into a new life. We are "risen with Christ." There is by ungainable in that. But there is also duty. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

This makes it possible for us to set our affections on the things which are above, that is, the things which abide, the eternal things. It is not easy to live for these things in a world charged with oil and grease. The shops should be washed and oiled whenever they have been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this, the soul should be dipped in the blood washed with warm soap suds; then rinsed with a mixture of sweet oil and tallow and allowed to remain undisturbed until the water has dried out, after which they should be rubbed with a woolen cloth. In hanging a harness care should be taken to allow the hames to hang perfectly free and unrestrained, so that the horse may not be prevented from moving his head up and down or sprit and nerve, to produce fat or milk or wool, the animal must be the pre-condition and love to care for us most, to make your selection and profession a profitable one.—E. L. Morris, in the Epitomist.

The Sow and Her Little Ones.

The sow with pigs should be fed but little corn during the first few weeks after farrowing, and should have not for a month or so before. It is much better to give her slop made of roots, a little oat meal and milk with a small quantity of salt added. The proverb is a true one that "a sow never gives her more strength and desire for exercise and when tne pigs are large enough to try to eat furnishes additional nourishment and gives them a good thrifty start; especially so if they have access to plenty of water. Prior to their birth, the sow should have the seclusion of quarters where she will be away from all exciting influences. There, given plenty of straw, she will need no further assistance in preparing her bed. Hence, as far as possible, she should be left alone and after the pigs come she should not be molested for twenty-four hours. After that feed her lightly for the first week, for the most part on green food and slops. By using succulent food including some oil meal, it is seldom that any medicine is required. In summer the quantity of succulent

The Farm

The Ideal Dairy Cow.

Whether she be a Holstein, a Jersey or whatever she may be, you will find the typical dairy cow with bony head and strong jaw, long between the eyes and nose with broad muzzle. She should have a bright protruding eye which means strong nerve force and action later on. She should have a thin neck and retreating brisket. The ribs above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you. She should be slightly depressed behind the shoulders with sharp chine—not too straight a backbone. She must have large organs of reproduction and large heart girth, wide between fore legs and sharp on shoulders which gives large heart action and strong arterial circulation. And last, but by no means least, she must have a large udder, for one-half the value of the cow is in her udder which should be long from front to rear.

Preserving Harness.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable; this can be done by not keeping it well charged with oil and grease. The straps should be washed and oiled whenever they have been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this, the soul should be dipped in the blood washed with warm soap suds; then rinsed with a mixture of sweet oil and tallow and allowed to remain undisturbed until the water has dried out, after which they should be rubbed with a woolen cloth. In hanging a harness care should be taken to allow the hames to hang perfectly free and unrestrained, so that the horse may not be prevented from moving his head up and down or sprit and nerve, to produce fat or milk or wool, the animal must be the pre-condition and love to care for us most, to make your selection and profession a profitable one.—E. L. Morris, in the Epitomist.

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ORIGIN OF THE NAME TEXAS

Data in Old Geography Leads to the Belief That It Came From "Tejas."

Edward W. Heusinger, of Seguin, Texas, has just added to his collection of old and rare books a geography published in 1757, in which the maps in this book are remarkably well executed, and are interesting in that they show the parts of the country were known at that time. Texas is one of the maps the northern part of North America is designated as "parts undiscovered." Australia also only partly discovered, and is shown as the land of "New Holland" with New Guinea and "Van Nuys Land," now called the island of Hawaii, as one supposed cruiser discovered new land. The Hawaiian Islands had not been heard of.

The Atlantic Ocean was at that time called the "Western Ocean." and now the Pacific Ocean was called the "Great South Sea." The Pacific Sea was then known as the "Great Sea." Another important map is one of the Mississippi River, which is shown as a "Tejas" river. This is the first time that the name Texas appears in any geography or map. The name Texas is not mentioned in the book, but the name Tejas is used in describing the Mississippi River, which is called the "Rio de Tejas," which, according to this would indicate that the name Texas is derived from Tejas, which was the name of a land about where South Dakota is now.

Mr. Heusinger says one important factor in the text of this work is the description of certain Indian tribes "toward the North River (Rio Grande), known as the "Texas" tribe in the capital letters, which is the name for the reformed Indians living in the mission, for it one of them as "having embraced Christianity," and "being the more polite lovers of the Spanish nation," was therefore no doubt derived the word "Texas." he says.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

You can exorcise evil by exercising good.

To raise the fallen is to reach out for all.

Sympathy does not depend on explanation.

We grow strong by duties performed. We grow morally and spiritually weak by duties neglected.

The ventures of faith are rewarded. We cannot set our eyes on a single lucky ladle, 17683 store packed. 14@15.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged. Large, September, 14¾; November, 14; medium, September, 14¼; November, 14; small, 14@14¼.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Coarse granulated, 5; fine, 5.

WHEAT—Receipts, 73,000 bushels; exports, 4,000 bushels; sales, 4,800,000 bushels futures; spot firm; No. 2 red, 81½@82½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 87½ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 37,625 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 at 54 elevator, and 54½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 52½; No. 2 white, 52½.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm; mixed western, 26@32 pounds, 35½; mixed, 26@33 pounds, 36@37; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 37½@39½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 13,818 barrels; exports, 6,000 barrels; dull and weak.

POULTRY—Alive, firm; Western chickens, 15½; fowls, 15; turkeys, 15 @18. Dressed, irregular; Western chickens, 16@18; turkeys, 14@19; fowls, 11 @14½.

EGGS—Barely steady. Receipts, 11,-174; Western, 15½@16½.

LARD—Firm. Western steamed, 8.20 @8.25. Refined, firm; 8.50.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firm. Prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26½; do, yellow, 33@34.

SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 1-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16; molasses sugar, 2¾; refined quiet.

Live Stock

New York.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,-242; steers, 10@15c off; bulls, 10c lower; steady; others slow, and 10@15c off; 4 cars unsold. Steers, 3,258 lbs., at $5.15; bulls, against 29 head, 227 in the week of 1905, 121 in 1904, 145 in 1903, and 229 in 1902. In Canada for the week failures number 18, as against 20 last week and 19 in this week a year ago.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 3,781 barrels; exports, 22,229 barrels.

WHEAT—Spot, contract, 83½@83½; March, 83½@83½; April, 83½@83½; May, 83½@83½; spot No. 2 red, 81½@82½; Southern by sample, 79½@83½.

CORN—Spot, 48¾@48¾; March 48¾@48¾; April, 46¾@46¾; May, 50@50¾; July, 51 asked; steamer mixed, 47¼@47½. Receipts, 14,076 bushels; exports, 36,893. Southern white corn, 47¾@49¾; Southern yellow corn, 46½@49½.

OATS—Spot, No. 2 white, 37@37½; No. 3 white, 36@36½; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½. Receipts, 10,340 bushels; exports, 40 bushels.

RYE—Firm. No. 2 Western, 69@69¼ export; 68@70 domestic. Receipts, 986 bushels.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Fancy imitation, 20@21; fancy creamery, 25@26; fancy ladle, 17@18; store packed, 14@15.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged. Large, September, 14¾; November, 14; medium, September, 14¼; November, 14; small, 14@14¼.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Coarse granulated, 5; fine, 5.

WHEAT—Receipts, 73,000 bushels; exports, 4,000 bushels; sales, 4,800,000 bushels futures; spot firm; No. 2 red, 81½@82½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 87½ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 37,625 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm. No. 2 at 54 elevator, and 54½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 52½; No. 2 white, 52½.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm; mixed western, 26@32 pounds, 35½; mixed, 26@33 pounds, 36@37; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 37½@39½.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Trade reports are still somewhat irregular, owing to widely differing weather conditions and uneasiness regarding the labor situation. In some sections of the country, Spring trade is facilitated by satisfactory temperature, but at other points cold and storms retard distribution of seasonable merchandise. Manufacturing plants are not reducing output, statistics for March indicating no establish new maximum records in many industries, but future contains an element of disturbance in the numerous demands for higher wages.

Less than the usual interruption to freight movement has occurred this Winter, railway earnings making unprecedented exhibits, and roads reporting for March thus far show an average gain of 7.7 per cent over the previous year Bradstreet's says.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending March 29, aggregate 5,152,-889 bushels, against 2,993,012 last week, 3,258,666 bushels this week last year, 1,267,439 in 1904, and 2,749,-102 in 1902.

Corn exports for the week are 2,643,-479 bushels, against 3,173,856 last week and 2,439,-652 a year ago, 1,438,212 in 1904 and 3,312,068 in 1903.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 29, number 160, against 190 last week, 227 in the week of 1905, 121 in 1904, 145 in 1903, and 229 in 1902. In Canada for the week failures number 18, as against 20 last week and 19 in this week a year ago.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 3,781 barrels; exports, 22,229 barrels.

WHEAT—Spot, contract, 83½@83½; March, 83½@83½; April, 83½@83½; May, 83½@83½; spot No. 2 red, 81½@82½; Southern by sample, 79½@83½.

CORN—Spot, 48¾@48¾; March 48¾@48¾; April, 46¾@46¾; May, 50@50¾; July, 51 asked; steamer mixed, 47¼@47½. Receipts, 14,076 bushels; exports, 36,893. Southern white corn, 47¾@49¾; Southern yellow corn, 46½@49½.

OATS—Spot, No. 2 white, 37@37½; No. 3 white, 36@36½; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½. Receipts, 10,340 bushels; exports, 40 bushels.

RYE—Firm. No. 2 Western, 69@69¼ export; 68@70 domestic. Receipts, 986 bushels.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Fancy imitation, 20@21; fancy creamery, 25@26; fancy ladle, 17@18; store packed, 14@15.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged. Large, September, 14¾; November, 14; medium, September, 14¼; November, 14; small, 14@14¼.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Coarse granulated, 5; fine, 5.

WHEAT—Receipts, 73,000 bushels; exports, 4,000 bushels; sales, 4,800,000 bushels futures; spot firm; No. 2 red, 81½@82½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 87½ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 37,625 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm. No. 2 at 54 elevator, and 54½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 52½; No. 2 white, 52½.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; exports, 7,955 bushels; spot firm; mixed western, 26@32 pounds, 35½; mixed, 26@33 pounds, 36@37; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 37½@39½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 13,818 barrels; exports, 6,000 barrels; dull and weak.

POULTRY—Alive, firm; Western chickens, 15½; fowls, 15; turkeys, 15 @18. Dressed, irregular; Western chickens, 16@18; turkeys, 14@19; fowls, 11 @14½.

EGGS—Barely steady. Receipts, 11,-174; Western, 15½@16½.

LARD—Firm. Western steamed, 8.20 @8.25. Refined, firm; 8.50.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firm. Prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26½; do, yellow, 33@34.

SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 1-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16; molasses sugar, 2¾; refined quiet.

Live Stock

New York.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,-242; steers, 10@15c off; bulls, 10c lower; steady; others slow, and 10@15c off; 4 cars unsold. Steers, 3,258 lbs., at $5.15; bulls, against 29 head